

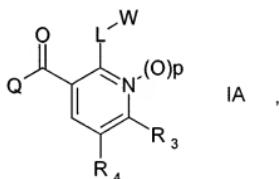
Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

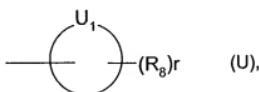
1-5. (Cancelled)

6. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula IA



wherein

L is either a direct bond, an -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, -SO2-, -N(R5a)-, -SO2N(R5b)-, -N(R5c)SO2-, -C(O)N(R5c)- or -N(R5c)C(O)- bridge, or a C1-C4alkylene, C2-C4alkenylene or C2-C4alkynylene chain which may be mono- or poly-substituted by R5 and/or interrupted once or twice by an -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, -SO2-, -N(R5d)-, -SO2N(R5e)-, -N(R5e)SO2-, -C(O)N(R5f)- and/or -N(R5f)C(O)- bridge, and when two such bridges are present those bridges are separated at least by one carbon atom, and W is bonded to L by way of a carbon atom or a -N(R5e)SO2- or -N(R5f)C(O)- bridge when the bridge L is bonded to the nitrogen atom of W; W is a 4- to 7-membered, saturated, partially saturated or unsaturated ring system U



which contains a ring element U1, and may contain from one to four further ring nitrogen atoms, and/or two further ring oxygen atoms, and/or two further ring sulfur atoms and/or one or two further ring elements U2, and the ring system U may be mono- or poly-substituted at a saturated or unsaturated ring carbon atom and/or at a ring nitrogen atom by a group R8, and two substituents R8 together are a further fused-on or spirocyclic 3- to 7-membered ring system which may be

unsaturated, partially saturated or fully saturated and may in turn be substituted by one or more groups  $R_{8a}$  and/or interrupted once or twice by a ring element -O-, -S-, -N( $R_{8b}$ )- and/or -C(=O)-; and  $U_1$  and  $U_2$  are each independently of the other(s) -C(=O)-, -C(=S)-, -C(=NR<sub>6</sub>)-, -(N=O)-, -S(=O)- or -SO<sub>2</sub>-;

$R_3$  is  $C_{1-3}$ haloalkyl;

$R_4$  is hydrogen, methyl, chlorine or trifluoromethyl;

$R_5$  is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy;

$R_{5a}$ ,  $R_{5b}$  and  $R_{5c}$  are independently hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkynyl or  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl;

$R_{5d}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl, benzyl, cyano, formyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylsulfonyl or phenylsulfonyl, it being possible for the phenyl-containing groups to be substituted by  $R_7$ ;

$R_{5e}$  and  $R_{5f}$  are each independently of the other hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl;

$R_6$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy, cyano or nitro;

$R_7$  is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ haloalkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro; each  $R_8$  independently is hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ cycloalkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkynyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkynyoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy, mercapto,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylsulfonyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ haloalkylsulfonyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenylthio,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkynylthio, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylamino, di( $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl)amino,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl, formyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxycarbonyl, benzoyloxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylthiocarbonyl, carboxy, cyano, carbamoyl, phenyl, benzyl, heteroaryl or heterocycl, it being possible for the phenyl, benzyl, heteroaryl and heterocycl groups to be mono- or poly-substituted by  $R_{7a}$ ;

each  $R_{7a}$  independently is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ haloalkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

each  $R_{8a}$  independently is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ cycloalkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkynyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyloxy,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkynyoxy, mercapto,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylthio,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylsulfinyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylsulfonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxycarbonyl, cyano or nitro;

$R_{8b}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ alkynyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl or benzyl, it being possible for the phenyl group to be substituted by  $R_{7b}$ ;

$R_{7b}$  is halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ haloalkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_3$ haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

p is 0 or 1;

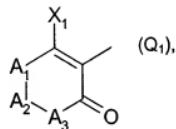
r is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

with the provisos that

- a)  $R_8$  and  $R_{8a}$  as halogen or hydrogenmercapto cannot be bonded to a nitrogen atom,
- b)  $U_1$  as  $-C(=O)-$  or  $-C(=S)-$  does not form a tautomeric form with a substituent  $R_8$  as hydrogen when the radical W is bonded to the pyridyl group by way of a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylene,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ alkenylene or  $C_2$ - $C_4$ alkynylene chain L that is interrupted by  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-S(O)-$ ,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-N(R_{5d})-$ ,  $-SO_2N(R_{5e})-$  or  $-N(R_{5b})SO_2-$ ,
- c)  $U_1$  as  $-C(=S)-$  does not form a tautomeric form with a substituent  $R_8$  as hydrogen when the radical W is bonded to the pyridyl group by way of a  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C=C-$  bridge L or by way of a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylene chain L that is interrupted by  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-S(O)-$ ,  $-SO_2-$  or  $-N(C_1-C_4\text{alkyl})-$ ,
- d)  $U_1$  as  $-C(=S)-$  or  $-C(=NR_6)-$  wherein  $R_6$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy does not form a tautomeric form with a substituent  $R_8$  as hydrogen when the radical W is bonded to the pyridyl group directly or by way of a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylene chain L;

either

Q is a group  $Q_1$



wherein

$A_1$  is  $C(R_{11}R_{12})$  or  $NR_{13}$ ;

$A_2$  is  $C(R_{14}R_{15})_m$ ,  $C(O)$ , oxygen,  $NR_{16}$  or  $S(O)_q$ ;

$A_3$  is  $C(R_{17}R_{18})$  or  $NR_{19}$ ;

with the proviso that  $A_2$  is other than  $S(O)_q$  when  $A_1$  is  $NR_{13}$  and/or  $A_3$  is  $NR_{19}$ ;

$X_1$  is hydroxy,  $O^+M^+$ , where  $M^+$  is a metal cation or an ammonium cation; halogen or  $S(O)_nR_9$ ,

wherein

m is 1 or 2;

q, n and k are each independently of the others 0, 1 or 2;

$R_9$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkynyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$ allenyl,  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkenyl,  $R_{10}$ - $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkylene or  $R_{10}$ - $C_2$ - $C_{12}$ alkenylene, wherein the alkylene or alkenylene chain may be

interrupted by -O-, -S(O)<sub>n</sub> and/or -C(O)- and/or mono- to penta-substituted by R<sub>20</sub>; or phenyl, which may be mono- to penta-substituted by R<sub>7c</sub>;

R<sub>7c</sub> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

R<sub>10</sub> is halogen, cyano, rhodano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkynyoxy,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenylthio, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkynylthio,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfonyloxy, phenylsulfonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy, benzoyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy-

carbonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, benzoyl, aminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl-

aminocarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, phenylsulfinyl or phenylsulfonyl; it

being possible for the phenyl-containing groups in turn to be substituted by R<sub>7d</sub>;

R<sub>7d</sub> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

R<sub>20</sub> is hydroxy, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfinyl,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfonyl, cyano, carbamoyl, carboxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl or phenyl; it being possible for phenyl to be substituted by R<sub>7e</sub>;

R<sub>7e</sub> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>17</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkynyl,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>4</sub>alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkynyoxy, hydroxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, halogen,

cyano or nitro;

or, when A<sub>2</sub> is C(R<sub>14</sub>R<sub>15</sub>)<sub>m</sub>, R<sub>17</sub> together with R<sub>11</sub> forms a direct bond or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkylene bridge;

R<sub>12</sub> and R<sub>18</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfinyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyl;

or R<sub>12</sub> together with R<sub>11</sub>, and/or R<sub>18</sub> together with R<sub>17</sub> form a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkylene chain which may be interrupted by -O-, -C(O)-, -O- and -C(O)- or -S(O)<sub>n</sub>;

R<sub>13</sub> and R<sub>19</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkynyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy;

R<sub>14</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl,

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl,

tosyloxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy)-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-oxacycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-

C<sub>6</sub>thiacycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>dioxacycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>dithiacycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>oxathiacycloalkyl, formyl, C<sub>1</sub>-

C<sub>4</sub>alkoxyiminomethyl, carbamoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylaminocarbonyl or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

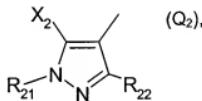
or R<sub>14</sub> together with R<sub>11</sub>, R<sub>12</sub>, R<sub>13</sub>, R<sub>15</sub>, R<sub>17</sub>, R<sub>18</sub> or R<sub>19</sub> or, when m is 2, also together with R<sub>14</sub> forms a direct bond or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylene bridge;

R<sub>15</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkyl;

R<sub>18</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylcarbonyl or N,N-di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl;

or

Q is a group Q<sub>2</sub>



wherein

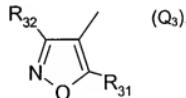
R<sub>21</sub> and R<sub>22</sub> are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

X<sub>2</sub> is hydroxy, O'M<sup>+</sup>, wherein M<sup>+</sup> is an alkali metal cation or ammonium cation; halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylsulfonyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>haloalkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>haloalkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>haloalkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkylsulfonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenylthio, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenylsulfinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkenylsulfonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkynylthio, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkynylsulfinyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkynylsulfonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfinyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylsulfonyl, benzylxy or phenylcarbonylmethoxy; it being possible for the phenyl-containing groups to be substituted by R<sub>71</sub>;

R<sub>71</sub> is halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>haloalkoxy, cyano or nitro;

or

Q is a group Q<sub>3</sub>



wherein

R<sub>31</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl or halo-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl;

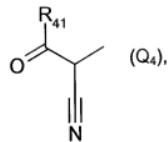
R<sub>32</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxycarbonyl, carboxy or a group S(O)<sub>s</sub>R<sub>33</sub>;

R<sub>33</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkylene, which may be substituted by halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkenyl or by C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkynyl; and

s is 0, 1 or 2;

or

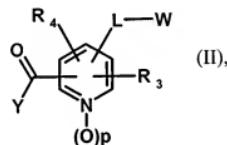
Q is a group Q<sub>4</sub>



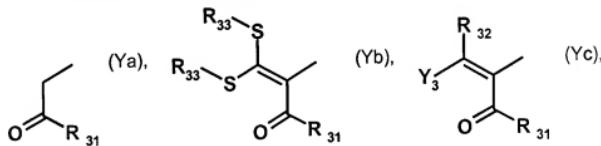
wherein

R<sub>41</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl or halo-substituted C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl;  
or an agrochemically acceptable salt or any stereoisomer or tautomer of a compound of formula IA.

7. (New) A compound of formula II



wherein Y is chlorine, cyano, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy, benzyloxy, phenoxy, allyloxy, a group



or a group Q<sub>0</sub>, wherein Q<sub>0</sub> is accordingly a group Q linked to oxygen and Q, L, U<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>31</sub>, R<sub>32</sub>, R<sub>33</sub> and p are as defined for formula IA in claim 6.

8. (New) A herbicidal and plant-growth-inhibiting composition, which comprises a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of formula IA, according to claim 6 on an inert carrier.

9. (New) A method of controlling undesired plant growth, which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of formula IA, according to claim 6, or of a composition comprising such a compound, to the plants or to the locus thereof.

10. (New) A method of inhibiting plant growth, which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of a compound of formula IA, according to claim 6, or of a composition comprising such a compound, to the plants or to the locus thereof.